THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.— *Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

Number 6 of Volume 22. | **SALISBURY, N. C., JANUARY 14, 1842.** | ***Whole Number 1,100.***

TERMS OF THE

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every *Friday Morning*, at $2 per annum *in advance*—or $2 50 if paid *within three months*—otherwise $3 *will thereinafter be charged.* ☞ No paper will be discontinued except at the Editor's discretion, until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least ONE MONTH before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* conspicuously and correctly inserted at $1 per square--(of 340 *ems*, or *fifteen lines* of this sized type)--for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. ☞ Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid; and charged accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editor on business *must* come FREE OF POSTAGE, *or they will not be attended to.*

Mantua-Making.

Miss Eliza Williamson & Sister

TAKE pleasure in offering their services to the Citizens of Salisbury, and the adjacent country.—They receive regularly from the North, the latest

London and New York Fashions.

They feel confident that any work done by them, will be equal, if not superior to any done in this country, in point of style, and workmanship.

P. S. They residence is in the white house, next door to Mr. West's brick building.

Salisbury, Dec. 17, 1841. 5t

—MILL IRONS.—

WHERE may be had at C. Fisher's Foundry, on S. South Yadkin River, Mill Irons of almost all descriptions used in this country.

—CASTINGS—

Saw Mill Irons, Gudgeons all sorts, Wheels of all sizes, &c.—When not on hand, they may be made to order in short notice.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent.

December 31, 1841. 1f.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

PATRIARCH,

Or, Family Library Magazine.

PATRONIZED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF LADIES.

Editorial Department superintended

BY REV. R. W. BAILEY.

The great object of the work will be to define and enforce the relative duties of the different members of the family as such; comprehensively embracing the subject of domestic Education, and social obligation. When we consider the influence which members of the same family exert over each other, to educate and to mould the character, it may be truly said that families, more properly than individuals, are the materials out of which society is constituted, and which, indeed, form the essential character of nations in their intellectual, moral, political and physical peculiarities.

Still Education, therefor, intellectual, moral, and physical, relative duties in the influence one member of the family may have over others, particularly that of the parent over the children;—in short, all that may contribute to form society in its individual and collective character to mental intelligence, physical energy, and moral power, all that can contribute to social refinement and happiness, it will be the aim of this Periodical to aid and enforce.

The Family is regarded as an Elementary School, and as such, well fitted to its ends, and necessarily exerts the most important influence on the entire character of its members through every grade of education. Rightly disciplined, it brings a power... and to other schools, and may even supply the want of them where they are inaccessible.

It will be attempted to aid parents to conduct the education of their children, particularly by giving a judicious direction to the reading—the social principle; self-improvement, and habits of industry, to enforce a salutary family discipline, to excite children to subordination and filial respect, to aid youth of both sexes to enter respectably into society, to make, as the result, good citizens, and a happy nation.

The Patriarch will be published on the first days of January, March, May, July, September, and November, with a clear type, on good paper, octavo form. Each number will contain 48 pages, suited to make a yearly volume of 288 pages of permanent value. The first having been delayed till March, the fifth will be published on the first of October.

Price $1 per annum in advance. It will thus be found, for the matter contained, among the cheapest publications. The reading matter will be increased as soon as the extent of the subscription will justify it, and the publisher hopes to interest his readers so far that they will soon call for the Monthly issue of the numbers at double the price.

In this enterprize the Editor bespeaks and confidently anticipates the ardent co-operation of Clergymen and parents, whose labors, this work will be found calculated to aid and relieve. It will not be beneath the the attention of the Statesman to support and extend the circulation of a little volume, which is wholly adapted to form good citizens and to bless the country. Every Philanthropist will feel that such a Book should be placed in every family, and read by every member of it.

At the low price stated it is manifest expensive agencies cannot be employed. All Clergymen and Postmasters, therefore, respectfully requested to act as agents, to take subscriptions, and remit payment.

Money, current where the subscriber lives, will always be received.

Subscriptions, Remittances, and all communications on the pecuniary concerns of the Patriarch may be made to Jonathan Leavitt, 11 John Street, N. York; or to Joseph Etter, Washington, D. C., (post paid.)

All communications concerning the Ethnical Department may be made to Rev. R. W. Bailey, No 11 John street, New York.

To Editors: Publishers of newspapers who will insert the prospectus of the Patriarch, and send a copy of the paper containing it to the Native American Washington, D. C., will promptly receive the numbers of the Patriarch for the year.

THE SANTA FE EXPEDITION.

During the last two or three weeks, all sorts of rumors respecting the fate of the Texan expedition to Santa Fe have been pouring in upon us. The first intelligence of the loss of the expedition which bore the semblance of authenticity, came by way of Havana. We gave our reasons, at some length, for disbelieving that account. These reasons, were considered by others, as well as by ourselves, very strong; but we did not cease to entertain fears for the safety of G. W. Kendall, our absent friend and associate. Nearly a week ago, additional news from Mexico was received in such a shape as to increase our fears, even to render it almost certain that the entire expedition had been taken. Although Mr. Kendall joined the expedition simply as a guest, presuming before he left this city, that it was merely a trading party, although we were well satisfied that so far as he was concerned, he could prove that it was a pleasure excursion only; and that consequently he would be well treated by the Mexicans, into whose hands he had fallen, and be early liberated—still, we thought it our business to open an immediate communication with him, if possible, and with the Mexican government. For effecting that purpose, we advertised several days ago for a schooner to go to Vera Cruz. That arrangement is hardly completed before we are placed in possession of intelligence direct from Mexico, of the most painful and exciting character. The letter from Chihuahua, which we publish below, was received yesterday morning by a mercantile firm in this city, and is addressed as will be seen, to the Texan Secretary of War.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

CHIHUAHUA, North of Mexico,
November 4th, 1841.

To John G. Chalmers, M. D., Austin, Texas:

SIR: He who now addresses you, does so with some personal risk, and therefore must use the precautions which prudence suggests. His agents in N. Orleans will be able, from the autograph, to inform you of the writer's name. He has never been in Texas, and is not aware that he has a single acquaintance in that country. But there are sympathies which extend beyond the circle of personal friends. By particular request of Col. Wm. Cook and Dr. Richard G. Brenham, I sit down to give you a narrative of their disasters, as detailed to me in some brief interviews with them, during their short sojourn in this city as prisoners of war. Exactness of dates I cannot pretend to observe. The confusion and strangeness of the events precluded the possibility; but the general claim will be faithfully narrated.

The advanced party, of about one hundred men, had reached the neighborhood of Santa Fe, leaving the rear guard, with the waggons and artillery, some two hundred miles behind. Four or five men were then sent forward to announce the purposes of their mission to the authorities, and to say that they had come more as friends than foes; that they wished to cultivate the acquaintance of their neighbors, and open commercial relations with them, and not to provoke hostilities. Of the avant couriers, one was a Capt. Lewis and another was Mr. Kendall, editor of the New Orleans Picayune. They were seized, and two or three, some say four of them, were, by order of Gov. Armijo, immediately shot. The Governor then, with a large body of New Mexicans in arms, went out to salute their visitors. The latter had, however, taken up a strong position, and prepared to act on the defensive, should it be necessary—hitherto ignorant of the fate of their emissaries, as of the reception they were likely to meet.

In a review formed by the freshets, having a stream of some magnitude in their rear, stood Col. Cook and his men, confident that from this position they could not be dislodged. Here they waited the approach of their adversaries, doubtful whether to regard them as friends or foes—impatient for the order to fire, yet restrained by their pacific instructions from the Texas government, they watched for some act of aggression to justify them in testing the temper of their guns. At this critical moment comes forward Capt. Lewis, accompanied by a nephew of the Governor, (who speaks and understands the English language well) and begs Col. Cook not to fire, nor be concerned. He assures him there is no need of an engagement, as the Governor is disposed to receive them kindly, and that articles of agreement had been already entered into for an armistice, which might lead to a friendly alliance. On the other hand, he represented the Mexican force as numerous and strong, that in an hour they would be surrounded by five thousand men, all armed and obedient to their chief: that it was vain to resist, and the Governor was anxious to avoid a conflict, and would deal better by them than they had any right to expect.

These representations and assurances, coming from their own interpreter, and supported by the Governor's nephew, exercised a fatal influence.—They inclined to listen to terms of capitulation which were agreed upon as follows:—they were to lay down their arms, and return forthwith to Texas; their persons were to be safe and inviolate; the Governor was to protect them against the populace—to escort them them to the borders of Texas, and there having restored to them their guns, despatch them for their homes.

These articles were ratified in the usual manner in such cases, and the Texan party, in good faith, surrendered their arms. They were instantly seized, and plundered of every thing. Even their uniform was stripped off.—Hats, boots and shoes shared the same fate, and in this condition they were ordered to march under a strong escort to the city of Mexico, a distance of near two thousand miles, and answer to the authorities there as prisoners of war. They arrived here about ten days ago, having suffered greatly from fatigue, hunger and thirst. In this place they received as good treatment as could be expected in their circumstances. Though restrained of all liberty, their personal wants were attended to, and by voluntary subscriptions of both foreigners and natives they were clad (near 100 men) in a light but comfortable suit, and then sent forward on their dreary march. They are expected to reach the capital some time in December next. Among the prisoners is a lad of the name of Coombs, whose father in Kentucky, was named as minister to Mexico. The boy heard of this in Galveston and presuming his father would accept the appointment he resolved to accompany this expedition to Santa Fe, and from thence go to Mexico to join his parent.

The names of some of the officers are Captain Sutton, Engineer Hunt, Lubock. It is not known whether Capt. Lewis acted from fear or treachery, or whether he was himself deceived. The most charitable supposition is the latter, although the result has not mitigated the sufferings nor lessened the perils of his companions. He alone, unless Kendall has been saved, remains with Armijo in Sante Fe.

Much speculation has been had upon the probable destiny that awaits the prisoners. Santa Anna is now the chief executive, having lately made himself absolute Dictator, and when power is once securely grasped, examples of its voluntary surrender have been exceedingly rare. Their fate will depend solely upon his will, and knowing his character, there is serious reason to fear that they will be ordered to execution before they reach Mexico, a la Col. Fanning. However, his recent strictures have at times been surprising and unaccountable, and he may dispose of them some other way. Our latest intelligence from the capital is, that he has ordered a force of 12,000 men to be equipped for another of Texas.

P. S.—News has arrived here that the command under Gen. McLeod has surrendered in a manner similar to Col. Cook, and with similar treatment, corroborating the surmise that Lewis was saved for a tool in this business. They have been some twenty days on their march toward Mexico, and are expected here in ten or twelve more. The Governor, in his despatches says he has detained as prisoners two Commissioners, one Secretary, and one other, underscribed—probably Kendall;—Lewis, for his fidelity and activity, has been set at liberty, to wend his way to Texas or to the devil, alone as he prefers. Here he cannot stay, much less live. An extraordinary courier arrived with despatches to the Governor last night. The purport no one can ascertain. Conjecture says the prisoners have escaped. Nov. 8th, 1841. The above is a plain simple statement of facts.

Your obedient servant.

FACTS FOR THINKING MEN.

Suppose a common farmer consumes in his family in a year *one hundred and fifty pounds* of SUGAR and *eight bushels* of SALT—he would, under the Tariff passed by the Whigs at the Extra Session of Congress, have to pay a tax, on his sugar, of about *three dollars and sixty cents*, and on his salt, of about *one dollar and sixty cents*—making in all *five dollars and twenty cents*. There is that much taken out of his pocket when it ought not to be; and when added to his necessary expenses, how can the laboring man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, accumulate any thing to educate his children, and to smoothe the path of declining years? Oh, say the Whigs, we make it all good again, by distributing to the States the proceeds of the public lands. Let us examine this proposition a little, and see how the tax payer is benefited by this system of giving with one hand and taking with the other.

We have seen above the tax he pays; now how much does he get from the distribution?

It was estimated at the proper department at Washington, that the revenue from the public lands last year would amount to *one million seven hundred thousand dollars*—say there would be this amount clear of all expenses to distribute among the States; what would be North Carolina's portion? At a rough calculation, it would be, we think, about *sixty five thousand dollars*. Well, the Federal Population of the State by the last census is 657,938. Now, what would be each one's portion? Why not quite *ten cents!* Yes, Federal Whiggery, that promised the *poor man* so much "good times," and "high wages and low taxes," "a dollar a day and roast beef," has redeemed those promises by giving him from the public lands ONE SHILLING, and then taxing him on articles of absolute necessity for his family FIVE DOLLARS! No wonder the leaders of the party are denying the paternity of such a system of cheating—of wholesome robbery of the poor man's hard earnings. The People should examine these facts, and not suffer themselves to be misled by designing politicians.—*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.*

From the Globe.

The Whig Executive of Ohio declares himself opposed to "stringent measures" to compel the Banks to pay their notes. They are therefore only to pay when they please. Very comfortable doctrine for the corporations. It would be quite as comfortable to those who owe them. On the Governor's message touching his relief measures, the writer of the money article for the New York Herald says:

"The reason for this course is evident. The State already owes the banks $1,000,000, and hopes to borrow as much more from them, which can be effected only by authorizing the institutions to refuse their debts to the public. The credit of the State of Ohio cannot long sustain itself under the promulgation of such dishonest views. By a singular course of reasoning, the very men that advise this dishonor, affect a horror at the doctrine of refusing to pay State debts. The banks may be allowed to fail with impunity, but the people must pay the last dollar, and promptly. In conformity to this doctrine of oppressing the many for the benefit of the few, the Governor advocates a high tariff as the only means by which a sound currency can be sustained. His remarks are as follows:

"'It is obvious that, under a system so iniquitous and unjust toward us, in the fluctuations of commerce, balances against us must occur, and these must, in such case, be liquidated by an exportation of the precious metals. This drain, which no human sagacity can always foresee, must have the effect to disturb prices, even were our money purely metallic; should it be of the mixed kind, composed of coin and paper convertible into coin on demand, then, whenever the unfavorable balance was of sufficient amount, a suspension of specie payments would seem to be inevitable.'

"That is to say, the farmer must be obliged to give a manufacturer at home as much labor for one yard of goods as he could obtain two for, if he went abroad to buy, in order that the banks may retain the specie in their hands. This country is an agricultural one, and must, for years, continue such. That is its agricultural products are greater than can be consumed by its own inhabitants. Of course, the surplus must be destroyed or exported. If they are exported, payment must be received in the peculiar products of the country which purchases them. If France buys 100,000 barrels of flour per annum, silks and wines must be taken in exchange. England and her colonies took, last year, 1,000,000 bbls. of flour, valued at $6,000,000. Payment was received in British manufactures, at less prices than those fabrics could be made for in this country, with addition of 30 per cent duty. If these fabrics had been excluded by high duties, not only would the farmers here have had to pay double price for what they bought, but their means of buying would have been diminished by $6,000,000. This purchase of flour for goods is actually made a cause of complaint by the high tariff men, who seek to exclude, by high duties, the medium of payment for our produce."

Alabama.—Extract from the Inaugural address of Gov. Fitzpatrick.

"The present time is pregnant with admonitions. The distribution of the nett proceeds of the public lands is but an attempt to buy up the States, and make them stipendiaries of the General Government, under a fund wrung from the labor of their own citizens, and under the flagitious assumption that the power to distribute does not involve the necessity of taxation to an equivalent amount. He must be blind to the nature of human action, who does not see in this scheme of distributing a portion of the public revenue, an artfully devised plan of assuming to that extent the State debts, throwing the whole burden of supporting the Federal Government upon impost duties, and of reviving an unconstitutional protective tariff. In principle, it is liable to all the constitutional objections of appropriating Federal money to local objects, while in practice it will lead to the greatest profligacy and corruptions in the State Governments, by causing them to look to the Federal Government as the great almoner, who at all times stands ready to replenish their wastefully exhausted coffers.

If to this picture of Federal aggrandizement and State and popular degradation, be added the reunion of Bank power in the hideous form of another unconstitutional United States Bank, the advocates of implied and constructive powers will have succeeded in giving the finishing touch to our institutions by engrafting on them all the usurpations which they have so long and so laboriously struggled to effect. I have adverted to these topics not to increase acrimony of party divisions, which already exist in the country, but in this distinct form to renew the pledges of my whole life, in opposition to principles which I honestly believe must end in the distruction of our State Government, and the subversion of our Republican institutions."

EASY TIMES, HIGH PRICES FOR PRODUCE, AND HIGH WAGES.

These were promised by the whigs, when they should get into power. They told the people that it was Mr. Van Buren and his sub treasury that caused the hard times two years ago. Well! they turned out Mr. Van Buren and repealed the sub treasury, and what have we now? Why worse and worse!!! Money is scarcer—times harder—produce lower—wages lower, and on the back of all this, the Whigs at the Extra Session passed a revenue bill laying a tax upon Salt, Molasses, Sugar, Iron, Steel, and all the necessaries of life—They have created a Government debt of twelve millions—increased the expenses of the Government about eight millions beyond the last year of Mr. Van Buren—given away $25,000 of the people's money to the rich widow of Gen. Harrison, after burying her husband with all the pomp and show of a royal pageant, at the expense of $8,200—and after furnishing the President's house with $6,000 more of costly furniture. What was too costly for Mr. Van Buren, was not good enough for Gen. Harrison! Surely the people will never trust the Federalists with power again!!!—*North Carolinian.*

Bank Charters.—People may talk much as they please about legerdemain, animal magnetism, clairvoyance, &c. &c.; but commend me to a bank charter, which enables you to do all these upon a grand scale, and much more effectually. I believe all who have taken pains to consider the influence of a Bank charter, must admit its power of magnetism; and as for legerdemain, any public exhibition of it ever made is a fool to it. It can lend money without having any; it can make dividends of profits out of losses, and the greater the losses the larger the dividends. Oh! if there be any thing which can rival the philosopher's stone, perhaps realize, it, it is—a Bank charter.

THE BOARD OF EXCHEQUER.

The following is the Bill submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, for the establishment of the Fiscal Agent recommended in Mr. Tyler's message:

A BILL,

Amendatory of the several Acts establishing the Treasury Department.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there shall be, and hereby is, created and established in the Treasury Department at the seat of the Government of the United States, a Board, to be called the Exchequer of the United States, to be composed of the Secretary of the Treasury for the time being, the Treasurer of the United States for the time being, and three Commissioners, to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate; one of the said Commissioners first appointed to be appointed for two years, one for four years, and one for six years, and vacancies subsequently occurring to be so filled as that one vacancy shall regularly occur at the end of every period of two years; the said Commissioners not to be removed from office, except for physical inability, incompetency, or neglect or violation of duty, and in case of any such removal, it shall be the duty of the President to lay the reason thereof before the Senate. And on the first organization of the Board, one of the three Commissioners shall, by the members thereof, be elected President, who shall hold his office for two years, and in like manner a new election shall take place afterwards at the end of each successive period of two years. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority to appoint all such inferior officers as in the judgment of the Board the transaction of its business may require, the amount of their respective compensations to be fixed by the Board, who may take bonds for the faithful discharge of their duty, for such sums and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct: And each of the said Commissioners shall receive an annual salary of —— dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said Board of Exchequer shall have power to establish agencies for offices in such of the cities or towns of the States and Territories of the United States as it may judge expedient, not exceeding two in any State or Territory, and also wherever Congress may by law require the same to be established; and such officers and agents as may by the Board of Exchequer be thought necessary for the management of such agencies, and the transaction of their business, shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Board of Exchequer; and the said Board shall have power to fix the amount of the respective compensations of such officers, and to provide regulations for the government of such agencies, the transaction of their business, and the rendering accounts of all their proceedings. And in such regulations they shall so assign and arrange the duties of the officers of the said agencies, as that one of those officers shall be a check and control upon the other, and for that purpose they shall require that the accounts and proceedings of each shall be entered in proper books. And any of the officers of the said agencies may be removed by the Secretary of the Treasury for physical inability or incompetency, or neglect or violation of duty, but it shall be his duty to state every removal of any principal officer of any agency, with his reasons therefor, in his general annual report of the transactions of the Exchequer.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said Exchequer and its officers shall be the general agents of the Government of the United States for receiving, safe keeping, and disbursing the public moneys, and transferring and transmitting the same under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; and all public moneys received, from whatever sources, shall, under the same directions, be paid into the said Exchequer or its agencies; and the principal officers employed in such agencies shall give bonds to the United States for such amount and in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe for the faithful performance of their duties. And the said Board of Exchequer and its several agencies shall pay all warrants, drafts, or orders made thereon by the Treasurer of the United States, made by all disbursing officers and agents of the Government having authority to make such drafts or orders. And every such payment shall be made, at the option of the person entitled to receive it, in gold and silver coin or in Treasury notes.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the said Exchequer and its officers shall perform the duties of Commissioners of Loans, in receiving subscriptions, transferring stock, and paying dividends and interest thereon, under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall render to the Treasurer of the United States all necessary facilities for transferring and disbursing the public funds as shall be required by him, and shall perform all the duties of pension agents under the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, and shall render and perform all other duties and services in relation to the collecting, safe keeping and disbursing of the public funds as shall be prescribed by law or by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the Exchequer at the Seat of Government, and its several agencies, to receive on private deposit gold or silver coin or bullion, the property of individuals, to be held as in other cases of deposits made by individuals for convenience and security; and to issue certificates of the fact of such deposit having been made; which certificates shall always be redeemed on presentation at the agency where issued. But the amount so deposited shall never exceed in the whole fifteen millions of dollars, to be distributed by the Board among the several agencies according to the extent of their business respectively; and for issuing such certificates no higher premium shall be demanded than shall be sufficient to indemnify against the hazard of loss and remunerating for the safe-keeping of the deposit, and in no instance to exceed the one half of one per cent. But paper issued by the Board and its several agencies, whether in the form of bills or of certificates of deposit, shall be redeemable only at the place where issued, unless the Board shall see cause to order otherwise.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the said Board of Exchequer, within three months after its first organization, to es-

tablish such by-laws and rules of proceeding as it may judge expedient and proper for the regulation of its concerns and the government of its agencies; and copies of all existing by laws and regulations shall be laid before Congress every year at its annual session.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be prepared Treasury notes of denominations not less than five dollars nor exceeding one thousand dollars, which notes shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States and countersigned by the President of the Board of Exchequer, and made payable to the order of the principal agent at each agency, and shall be by him endorsed when issued at such agency, and which notes shall be redeemable and shall be redeemed in gold and silver, on demand, at the agency where issued; and Treasury notes intended to be issued by the Board of Exchequer at the seat of Government shall be in like form, and shall be payable to the order of the Commissioners, and shall be endorsed by some one of them when issued, and shall be redeemable and redeemed, at said Board, on demand, in gold and silver; and exact and perfect lists of all notes so signed shall be kept at the Treasury; and all Treasury notes issued under the authority of this act may, when redeemed, be re-issued by the Board and its agencies respectively.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the amount of Treasury notes issued and outstanding shall not at any one time, exceed the amount of fifteen millions of dollars, unless otherwise ordered or provided by law; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, from time to time, on the application of the Board of Exchequer, to furnish for its own use and that of its several agencies a suitable amount of such notes, to be used in the transactions of its business; and all dues to the United States, or any office or department thereof may be paid in gold or silver coin in Treasury notes issued under this act, or in the notes of banks which shall be immediately convertible into specie at the place where received.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the Board of Exchequer at the seat of Government and each of its agencies shall settle weekly, or oftener, with all banks in their neighborhood whose paper they may have received, and pay or collect as the case may be, all balances between it and said banks; and no individual shall be allowed at any time to stand as debtor to the Exchequer or any of its agencies in account; and it shall be the duty of the said Board of Exchequer, and each of its several agencies, at all times, so to limit its issues that its gold and silver on hand shall be equal to one third of the amount of such issues outstanding.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Board of Exchequer may draw bills or drafts on any of its agencies, and may authorize any agency to draw bills or drafts on the board or any other agency, and may sell and authorize its agencies to sell such bills or drafts for a premium not exceeding the fair cost of remitting specie to the place of payment, and in no case to exceed two per centum on the amount of such bill or draft.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for said Board of Exchequer and each of its agencies to purchase domestic bills of exchange, subject to the following rules and regulations:

1. No bill of exchange shall be bought which is payable in the same State or Territory in which it is drawn, nor any bill payable within less than —— miles of the place of drawing.

2. Bills drawn on places not more than five hundred miles distant from the place of drawing, shall not be drawn for a longer time than thirty days from date; and bills drawn on places more than five hundred miles from the place of drawing shall not be drawn for a longer time than sixty days from sight.

3. In no instance shall more be demanded from the seller of such bill, by way of interest or exchange, than an interest not exceeding six per cent per annum for the time which the said bill has to run, and a rate of exchange never exceeding the cost of remitting specie, and in no case to exceed two per cent. And it shall not be lawful for the Board of Exchequer, or any agency, to purchase any bill drawn by or upon any member or officer thereof, or in which such member or officer is all, in any way, be interested; nor to receive any deposit of any money belonging to any such member or officer. And no bill shall be purchased, or draft sold at any agency, without the assent of at least two of the officers of such agency; nor by the Board of Exchequer without the assent of two of its members.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That no agency established in any State under the provisions of this act shall, contrary to any law which such State may enact, receive any other deposits than those of the United States, or make or sell drafts, or purchase bills, other than such as shall be necessary in the collection, transfer, and disbursement of the public funds.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That if at any time it shall be found necessary to carry on the operations of the Exchequer Board, and its agencies hereby created, the Secretary of the Treasury may cause to be prepared, issued, and delivered to the Exchequer Board certificates of stock of the United States, in the usual form bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, to an amount not exceeding five millions of dollars, the interest of which shall be payable semi annually, and the principal shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after the expiration of twenty years from the issue thereof. And it shall be lawful for the said Exchequer Board to sell and transfer the said stock for gold or silver coin, or bullion. And it shall be the duty of the Exchequer Board to provide for the punctual payment of the interest on the said stock as it shall become due, and for the reimbursement of the principal from the profits and other means and resources of the Board and its agencies. But the faith of the Government, nevertheless, shall be pledged for the payment of the interest and the principal of such stock.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the Board of Exchequer and its several agencies shall keep separate and distinct sets of books, for the purpose of entering and recording, in one set all transactions respecting the collection, keeping, and disbursing of the public revenue, and transmitting the public moneys from place to place for the service of the Government, and in another, all transactions and accounts arising from dealings in exchange and other transactions not on Government account. And all profits accruing from dealing in exchange on individual account and from private deposits shall be applied in the first place to pay all salaries and compensations, and to defray all expenses incurred under the authority of this act, and the residue thereof shall be placed semi annually to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States: *Provided nevertheless*, That the said Board may defer all such credits to the Treasurer, until the amount of profits aforesaid beyond expenses shall exceed two millions of dollars, and may retain said amount of two millions as a fund to meet all contingencies chargeable on the Exchequer and its agencies.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That if it shall at any time become necessary to bring suit on any bill of exchange or other debt or liability arising out of any transactions under the provisions of this act, such suit may be brought in the name of the United States in any Circuit Court of the United States, or any State Court having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the necessary rooms and vaults for the safe keeping of the public moneys and for the transaction of the business of the Board of Exchequer and its agencies shall be provided by the Treasury Department at the city of Washington, and in the custom houses, mint, branch mints, and other public buildings belonging to the United States, so far as the same can be furnished without detriment to the public service; and where the same cannot be so furnished, the said Board may provide others.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the said Board of Exchequer to appoint as agent for the Board any specie paying bank in any State in cases where it may not be deemed expedient to establish an office or agency of the said Board, as he emberfore provided; but such bank shall not be authorized in any event to receive deposits or to purchase or sell bills or drafts on account of the Board of Exchequer.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted* That full and exact accounts of the proceedings of the Board and its several agencies shall be furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury as often as he may prescribe; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary to lay abstracts of the same before Congress at the commencement of each annual session, and to furnish full and particular accounts and statements of the transactions of the Board and its agencies when required by Congress; and the amount of Treasury notes outstanding at the end of every quarter shall, so soon thereafter as the same may be ascertained, be published by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That if any member of the Exchequer Board, or any officer or clerk employed in its business or any of its agencies, shall convert to his own use, in any way, any money, or security deposited with or belonging to the United States, or any other person or persons dealing or depositing with the said Board or any agency, he shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof before any Court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not less than —— nor more than —— years, and to a fine equal to twice the sum of value of the property embezzled.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That if any officer or member of the Board of Exchequer, or any of its agencies established under the provisions of this act, shall give or sign a false certificate of a deposit having been made with any agency, or shall issue or deliver any draft or bill of exchange without having received the full value thereof, and caused the receipt of the same to be duly entered in the books of the said agency, or shall be guilty of any other unfair practice by which any responsibility of the said agency, or of the Board of Exchequer, or of the United States, shall be improperly created or increased, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, conviction thereof in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not less than one year nor more than seven years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the false certificate so given, or of the bill or draft so issued or delivered, or to the amount of the responsibility so created or increased.

From the Globe.

THE RESULTS OF THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

The Philadelphia Ledger, in the article annexed, sustains the views which we have taken of the so much denounced "*repudiation*." We can add nothing to the force with which the Ledger maintains the doctrine for which we contend. But we may inquire, why the universal outcry raised by the Federal presses against States refusing to pay fraudulent debts laid at the doors of their Treasuries? It is notorious that Federal speculators—Federal banking institutions—(such as Mr. Biddle's)—Federal legislators and Federal functionaries in the different States, have for the most part been the originators, and negotiators of the State debts, and the recipients and managers of the funds fraudulently derived and applied. Hence, the anxiety on the part of their party organs to make the States pay up, and so cover up their frauds.

Another motive operates on some of the presses that exclaim about repudiation as a total cancelling of State obligations. There are portions of the gambling and speculating tribes who wish to sink State credit and stocks to the lowest ebb, then to invest whatever means they have to them, with a view to profit by their future rise in the market, or ultimate redemption.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The course of "repudiation" seems to be onward. The tax payers, in every direction, seem to be roused to a just sense of the wrongs practised upon them, through a collusion in fraud by their agents and alleged creditors; and the great fear now is, that in righting these evils, they may overstep the bounds of honor and honesty. That States, any more than individuals, should submit to injustice or fraud, perpetrated by unauthorized persons, or by agents who have transcended their powers, we do not believe—but possessing the power of sovereignty that they do, the greatest care should be observed not to encroach upon the limits of equal and exact justice—not to compel the yielding right to might. A wrong committed in the name of an individual, without his authority, falls upon the parties engaged in it, and not on him whose name had been improperly used. The same rule should be observed in regard to the State. All *honest* debts they should pay, and nothing more. It is the duty, too, of the representatives of the tax payers to institute the closest scrutiny into the origin of the claims against the several States, for every day brings with it developments, proving, beyond controversy, that the financial transactions of the past five or six years have been little else than a series of the most egregious frauds that ever lay concealed beneath the surface of *seeming* honesty. That many individuals may suffer loss and apparent injustice in ferretting out the abuses of "State debts," is probable, but this should not warrant the Legislature in shifting this loss—the result of individual bad speculations—to the shoulders of the innocent and already overburdened tax payer.—The stockholders of the United States Bank, in the discovery that the institution holds some hundred or two thousand dollars of forged paper, put upon it in the name of John M. Ruddle, or others, may excite our commiseration, but no one would think of holding Mr. Ruddle and others, whose names have been improperly used, responsible—not even although authority may have been given on some occasion by the persons whose names were employed to obtain funds in a legal manner from the Bank. Agents of the States were authorized to contract debts on certain terms to a certain amount, which terms have been disregarded, and less than sums now claimed of the States obtained. This surplus of claim over actual receipts is, we think, very properly resisted, and is the only "repudiation" that has yet met our eye. What the States owe they ought honestly and promptly to pay, and so ought every institution and individual every where. All that legislators do beyond this is a wrong on the many to the benefit of the few.

Twenty-Seventh Congress:

SECOND SESSION.

Compiled from the Globe.

IN SENATE.

Thursday December 30, 1841.

After much preliminary business had been disposed of, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the motion to refer the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of the Board of Exchequer to a select committee of nine.

Mr. *Mangum*, who was entitled to the floor, spoke on the remainder of the days session against the project of the Secretary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Atherton, by leave, presented the petition of 412 citizens of Coos County, New Hampshire, praying the repeal of the Bankrupt Law, because it will be unequal in its operation, and have a tendency to encourage wild and mischievous speculation, and because it assumes to violate solemn contracts, and deprive the industrious and prudent portion of our citizens of a legal right to the earnings of their industry to benefit a class of people composed, to a great extent, of the idle and extravagant.

The Tariff debate occupied the balance of the day's session.

The House then adjourned over to Monday.

IN SENATE.

Monday, January 3, 1842.

After the reading of the journal, and during the morning hour, many petitions were presented and appropriately referred; among which were several praying the postponement, modification, and repeal of the Bankrupt law, presented by Mr. *Wright*, Mr. *Buchanan*, Mr. *Calhoun*, and Mr. *Benton*. These memorials were numerously signed by laborers, mechanics, and merchants. One among those presented by Mr. *Wright*, was from the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York, praying amendments to the law.

Mr. *Huntington* who was entitled to the floor, occupied the remainder of the days session in analyzing and denouncing the project of the Secretary. He said nothing new in point of argument.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Tariff debate continued. Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson addressed the House in support of the reference of the Committee of Ways and Means.—He was opposed to protection, but in favor of countervailing duties.

Mr. Fillmore modified his resolution so as to read—

"*Resolved*, That so much of the President's message as relates to discriminating duties and domestic manufactures be referred to the Committee on Manufactures."

After the Speaker had explained the question before the House, at the request of Mr. Underwood.

The second to the previous question was taken by tellers—Mr. Hopkins of Virginia and Mr. Sollers, of Maryland, and carried by the casting vote of the Speaker; the ayes being 88, noes 88.

The previous question was then carried—ayes 101, noes 97.

The main question was next taken on Mr. Atherton's amendment to refer the subject to the Committee of Ways and Means, and decided in the negative—yeas 95, nays 104. After which,

The question on Mr. Fillmore's resolution, as modified, was carried without a division.

The remaining subjects embraced in the President's message, were then referred.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 4.

Much private business was transacted.

The consideration of the order of the day, the proposition to refer to a select committee the Exchequer plan, was resumed and occupied the day's session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Hunt sent to the table a copy of the joint resolution introduced by him on the 17th December, 1840, providing for an amendment of the Constitution, limiting the President to one term of office.

Objection was made to the reception of the resolution, *at this time*, by Mr Weller of Ohio.

The Speaker announced that petitions would be the first business in order.

Mr. Arnold moved the reconsideration of the vote taken yesterday on the amendment of Mr. Atherton to the resolution of Mr. Fillmore. Mr. A. made this motion with a view of getting an opportunity to reply to the remarks of Messrs. Atherton and Burke.

Mr. Wise suggested that the House, by sustaining the call for the previous question on Mr. Fillmore's resolution, and the amendments thereto, decided that the desultory discussion on that subject should cease; and if the debate was again opened, by allowing the gentleman from Tennessee to proceed in the same irregular manner, there would be no knowing where it would stop.

The Speaker would state to the gentleman from Virginia, that it was not on his responsibility that the irregularity of debate proceeded. One gentleman after another had, in addressing the House, taken the widest range in debate without a single member objecting, until the debate had considerably progressed. At the state of the business that the objection was first raised, the Chair thought it would be unfair to arrest the debate.

Some further remarks were made when

The House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 5.

Preliminary business having been disposed of, the motion of reference of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, come up as the unfinished business of the Senate.

Mr. *Morehead* proceeded to devise his views on the project of the Secretary's Board of Exchequer. He condemned and objected to it throughout as a Government Bank of the most dangerous character.

Mr. *Simmons* of Rhode Island rose to suggest to honorable Senators whether such alterations might not be made in the proposed plan as would render it acceptable to all parties and the President. He thought so and proceeded to give his reasons. After he had concluded the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TREASURY NOTES.

Leave having been granted, Mr. *Fillmore* from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to authorize the issue of five millions of Treasury Notes.

The bill having been read,

Mr. *Fillmore* moved that it be printed and referred to the Committee of the whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. *Stuart*, of Illinois, moved to lay the bill on the table. The question being taken on this motion was decided in the negative. Yeas 33,—nays 163.

So on renewal of his motion, the bill was referred as previously moved by Mr. Fillmore.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, January 6.

After the transaction of much business, the remainder of the day was occupied by Mr. *Woodbury* in an able discussion of the Board of Exchequer bill. He was in favor of committing the measure proposed for the full, impartial and mature consideration of a committee; but he opposed the plan, not only on grounds of expediency, but constitutionality; and maintained that there was no power under the Constitution authorizing the Government to make use of its means to deal in exchanges. He was opposed to giving the custody of the public money and the regulating of the exchanges into the hands of the Government Board of control. He was in favor of separating the control of the revenues of the country entirely from the questions of currency and exchange, the first belonged to the Government, the last to the commercial community. Mr. W. saw no middle ground of compromise between the Sub-Treasury and a National Bank;—the first was conceded by all parties to be constitutional;—but the entire Democratic party believed a Bank of the United States to be unconstitutional.

After Mr. Woodbury concluded,

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

No public business of much importance transacted during this day's session.

White Slavery.—What would be said of our Southern planters if when the labor of their blacks became unprofitable, they should permit them to STARVE TO DEATH, *men, women, and children!*

This is the precise condition in which multitudes of British laborers now find themselves. Their *masters* having received all the profits of their labor heretofore, beyond the bare means of subsistence, and finding that nothing is now to be made by them, TURN THEM OUT TO STARVE, *with their wives and children.*

We are not the advocates of slavery; but we submit which system is most abhorrent to justice, humanity, and religion, *that which compels the master to support the laborer when his labor is no longer profitable, or that which employs him for a bare subsistence as long as any thing can be made by his labor, and then turns him out to starve!*—*Union Democrat.*

From Bermuda.—We have Bermuda papers to the 7th instant.

From the Dominican Colonist, October 30.

The earthquakes before noticed still continue, to the great alarm of the inhabitants. At Pogoa, they are frequent; and at Laboye no less than 20 shocks occurred on Friday last.

It is stated in the Dominican of the 13th, that no less than twenty-seven male fugitives have arrived there in the course of one week from Martinique.

"*The Greatness of England.*"—The population of Great Britain is twenty eight millions, and of them twenty millions may be said, in homely phrase, to live from hand to mouth, by precarious labor, and with scanty supplies of the necessaries of life.

Hon. Edward Everett, Enjoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, arrived in London on the evening of the 18th ult., and had an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen, at the Foreign Office, by appointment. He left London for Paris on the 25th, for the purpose of rejoining his family on their way to London.

A Grand Crash.—On the 9th of November, at Vienna, Mendelsshon's St. Paul was performed by a vocal and instrumental orchestra of one thousand and seventy two persons. It was continued for three days; the receipts to be employed in erecting monuments to Hadyn, Gluck, Mozart, and Beethoven.

The Right of Search granted by Texas.—Intelligence has been received in Texas that Gen. Hamilton had agreed to sign the treaty of commerce and amity between Great Britain and Texas, and also to sign a separate treaty for the suppression of the African slave trade, to include the right of each nation to search the suspected vessel of the other.

Emigration from Liverpool.—The following is a statement of emigrant departures from the port of Liverpool, between the 1st January and 31st October 1841; British Colonies of North America, 3,870, United States of America, 34,928; Sydney, New South Wales, 5,748; Port Philip, 1,430; giving a total of 45,072.

A Juror in Carlisle, Pa., was fined $5 for not attending at a special court. His excuse was, that he took no newspaper, and was not aware of the time. The Judge intimated that this was but an aggravation of the offence, and that every good citizen was morally bound to take a newspaper. Those who borrow or take no paper, had better save their fines as well as character, by taking one forthwith.

Mitchell, the ex-member of Congress, it is thought, will be acquitted of forgery by the astuteness of his counsel, in New York.

Colt, the murderer, was arraigned last Monday, in New York. His trial wes deferred, in consequence of the absence of a woman, a material witness, who is ill in Philadelphia.

Rather Cool.—The thermometer stood at 10 degrees below zero in Saco, on Thursday last—at Hallowell, 15 degrees below. This is the region where Jack Downing lives, and where he thinks the cold would be increased if they had *longer thermometers.*

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, January 14, 1842.

PUBLIC MEETING IN DAVIDSON COUNTY

We are requested to make known that there is to be a Public Meeting at Thompson's Store, (formerly Frederic Thompson's,) in Davidson County, on the first Saturday in February, which is the 5th day of the month. It is understood that the acts of the Extra Session are to be discussed.—The people, without distinction of party, are invited to attend, and hear what the Democrats have to say against, and the Whigs in favor of these acts. If the weather should prove favorable, it is supposed the meeting will be numerously attended.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Way-Bill of last night's Raleigh Stage had on it this endorsement;—"*Louis D. Henry*, of Fayetteville, has been nominated for Governor. The Convention adjourned last night (Tuesday night, the 11th,) to meet in Salisbury, on the 20th May next."

DEFICIT IN THE TREASURY.

The Whigs in Congress are reforming the expenses at a rapid rate but unfortunately for the country, their system of reform works *backwards.*

The Secretary of the Treasury in his report of 20th December, 1841, informs Congress that the *deficiency* for 1842 will be $14,218,570 86;—that is, *Fourteen millions and nearly a quarter of a million of dollars*; this too, after the loan of 12 millions, (6 millions of which has been taken,) the additional taxes laid of 12 millions, and the issue of six or seven millions of Treasury Notes.

This is hard-cider reform with a very vengeance—But when a man goes to a frolic he must expect to pay for it. The people were invited "free gratis, for nothing," to the log cabin shows and ironclad frolics of 1840; they feasted, sung Tippecanoe songs, and drank hard-cider *then*,—*now* they begin to enjoy the fruits of their revellings.

THE EXCHEQUER.

The Bill proposed by the Secretary for the new fiscal scheme may be found in this paper. If we had no other objection to it than the *name* by which it is called, that is a very potent one. The word *Exchequer* is the name of the Royal Treasury in England, and it is to be apprehended, that if we take the name, we may be also to take some of the practices connected with it. The Federal Whigs, we all know, are mightily attached to English institutions and influence, such as a National Bank, high Tariffs, a National debt, pensioners and the like, and if but a chance is given them, they will fix the whole of these upon us, as they have already attempted to do. We had better therefore keep clear of the name lest worse things follow.

Leave the Exchange and Treasury note feature out of it, and Mr. Tyler's scheme is nothing in fact but the Independent Treasury as far as it goes. Why then call it Exchequer, or Bank, or corporation? The Captain had far better have come out at once, openly and manfully, and proposed the Independent Treasury as the only safe and sure scheme after all. Mr. Mangum tells us that the State Banks are rotten and corrupt, and even the Whigs now admit that the Biddle Bank is but a den of thieves, why then any longer try to connect the Government with these rotten and corrupt institutions?

Truth and honesty may be sometimes slow in making their way, but in the end, they will never fail to prevail and triumph.

"*More "astounding disclosures.*"—Another feature of villany has been added to the fraud and swindling of the Biddle United States Bank. It is now ascertained that *forgeries* to a considerable amount have been committed by some of the gang, in promissory notes included among the assets that have passed into the hands of the Bank's assignees. The New York Advertiser says:

"This declaration is made by Mr. Mr. John M. Riddle, who, being sued by the assignees, as endorser of three notes promising to pay $100,717, has put in an affidavit of merits, in which he swears that he never endorsed the said notes, or authorized any other person to do so; and that he had no knowledge whatever of their existence until he received notice of their protest."

A great turn out to the Polls.—The *male* population of North Carolina, of all ages and sizes in 1840, amounted to 340,917. The vote polled in 1840 amounted to 80,388, which is more than 1 vote for every three males, including infants, boys, and grown men. Pretty good turn out this! If there was no *pipe laying* in the old North at the last election, there was some *boy voting*, at least.

ALABAMA.—ANOTHER REJECTION.

We learn by the notice below from the Flag of Union, that this true and noble Democratic State, will have the honor to stand second in the stern rejection of the insulting bribe offered by Clay's infamous Robbery bill.

"*Distribution.*—The resolution of the Hon. Walker K. Taylor, the Senator from Jefferson and St. Clair, against the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, passed the Senate on Monday last, in the same shape they came from the hand. The report of the committee, which proposed to strike out the first resolution, the one rejecting the distributive share that may be allotted to Alabama, was not concurred in, and the resolutions were adopted. We congratulate the democracy of the whole Union, upon this glorious step on the part of our sterling democracy. Alabama has rejected the bribe. So has South Carolina. So will New Hampshire—so will the other Democratic States of the Confederacy. Democracy cannot be bought and sold like the principles of modern Whigism. It is purer than gold, and more precious than rubies. We have saved our honor, and maintained our ancient stand. The bribe is rejected."

A prophecy and the fulfillment.—Some several years ago, when he was the oracle and idol of whiggery, Nicholas Biddle in an oration before the Literary Societies of Princeton, New Jersey, in pouring out the vials of his denunciation upon all who opposed his plundering operations, made this remarkable prophecy:

"The avenging hour will at last come. It cannot be that our free nation will long endure the vulgar dominion of ignorance and *profligacy*. You will live to see the laws re established. These *banditti* will be scourged back to their caverns.—The penitentiary will claim its fugitives, and the only remembrance which history will preserve of them, is the energy with which you resisted and defeated them."

The avenging hour *has* come at last, according to the prediction, and whether the laws are re-established or not, the penitentiary has claimed as its fugitives, Nicholas Biddle and his accomplices, charged with stealing and swindling. Although his "financiering" has turned out to be what is vulgarly called roguery, who will say that Nicholas has not proved a true prophet!

How are the mighty fallen!

The political history of the United States furnishes no instance more striking of the uncertainty of human grandeur, than we have exemplified in the life of Nicholas Biddle. In the palmy days of his greatness and glory, when he was buying up political papers, and political men throughout the country, who was there then like unto Nicholas Biddle? He was in literal truth, their great *Idol* of Whiggery—he was the "greatest financier in the world,"—he was the "money king," and men were vehemently execrated by his partisans, if they dared to even question his infallibility in any matter appertaining to finance; every Whig from the Congressman down to the village loafer, was wishing him to be made Secretary of the Treasury:—if he was but at the head of that Department, said they, what glorious times of prosperity we should have. If he then chanced to visit Washington, the Whig members of Congress thronged his levees night and day;—if he went to New York City, his entrance was triumphal, and his path was strewed with flowers;—the Whig merchants treated him with obsequious attentions, and made haste to feast him, and to fete him. They listened to his words as oracular, and yielded to his judgment above that of all men living. The Directors of the Bank itself, gave him a ton of silver plate out of the money of the stockholders. All this time there was nobody like Nicholas Biddle. But mark the reverse. A change has come over all. He is now fallen—fallen! He has no longer money for bribery and corruption, and this talisman lost, the sceptre of power has departed from him—even his Whig worshippers have become his revilers, and he is a candidate for the Penitentiary! But yesterday "followed, flattered, sought and sued," now branded as a thief and swindler, abandoned and despised by all—defended by none.

It is beyond dispute then, at last, that the Democratic party were always right in suspecting the honesty, and denouncing the trickery of this man. Are honest men ready for another Biddle Bank, and another Biddle "financier" to manage it?

"Mr. Condy Raguet, in his treatise on currency and banking, has a chapter on the circulation of small Bank notes. Raguet lays down that the circulation of gold and silver in a country will be just in proportion to the smallness of the size of the Bank notes authorized by law. The principle is settled. Bank notes being simply promises to pay specie, are the representatives or substitutes for specie—by consequence the circulation of the notes can only be effected upon the banishment of the specie."—*Statesman.*

Nothing can be more clear and unquestionable than this, yet the reason assigned by shinplaster makers, and palmed off on the credulity of the community is, that paper trash must be issued for *change* in the absence of specie, and to supply its place, while the very circulation of the rag currency actually drives out the specie, which is always scarce in proportion to the abundance of small notes.

TREASURY NOTES.

Do the people recollect how the Whigs in 1840 used to parade in their newspapers large Treasury Note pictures, and call them the loco-foco currency for the rich, and abuse them as the "Sub-Treasury bills," which the Democratic party wanted to substitute for bank notes? Well, these same Federal Whigs have emptied the public Treasury of every dollar by their profligate extravagance, and now (see Congressional proceedings) they have actually proposed to make a new issue of *Five millions* of dollars of the very "Sub-Treasury notes" they denounced, and abominated as the "rich man's" currency! They were not humbugging the people then—nor did they believe them to be ignorant gulls. Oh no!

☞ One of the Federal Whig Senators in Congress, Mr. Morehead, of Kentucky, lately remarked in the course of debate that "the tendency of a paper currency is to an insatiable increase—its appetite grows with what it feeds upon." That is a fact—one always urged by the Democratic party, and of itself an argument incontrovertible and sufficient against giving the public money, and the name and the credit of the United States to a National Bank to encourage this "tendency to an insatiable increase" of a paper currency, ever fluctuating and in the end irredeemable and worthless. We cannot sufficiently admire the admirable effect which the late elections have had upon some of the Whig leaders in enlightning them on the subjects of banks and currency. They are every day saying things touching these matters, that twelve months ago, would have branded them as loco focos of the worst sort.

☞ We say if the Federal Whigs care any thing about keeping Mr. Senator Mangum in their ranks, they had better watch him; they know his aversion to a minority. Hear his last confession on the Sub Treasury in his speech: "In regard to the Sub Treasury Mr. M. observed, that he had first formed his opinion of it while in private life, and he confessed that it then struck him that, considered *per se*, in the language of the Court, it was a measure whose benefits were more enhanced by its friends, *and whose evils were more exaggerated by its enemies, than truth would justify.*" We call this falling back "three paces in the rear" from the late Whig horror of that measure.

A Son of Thunder.

A Washington correspondent of the Raleigh Register gives a most "splendiferous" account of certain oratorical achievments of two of the Representatives from the old North State in the Congress of the United States—the Hon. Mr. Stanly, and the Hon. Kenneth Rayner. The latter gentleman however, figures as the principal hero of the occasion. Our backwoods readers can have no idea what astonishing men the old North State has in Congress, and for their special edification we might print the Register's letter, but that would be carrying the joke too far at the expense of our space. The writer after a eulogy of Mr. Rayner's speech which would be considered extravagant applied to any other living orator, declares that by the thunder and lightning of his eloquence, he first drove one of the members, Mr. Irwin, *mad*, and then drove him out of the House. Shade of Cicero, what doings were these! In imagination, we see poor Irwin like good old Lear exposed to the peltings of the pitiless storm of oratory;—his locks are wild—his eyes are starting from the sockets with dread and horror,—he gnashes his teeth, and foams at the mouth—he is driven "to madness." He tries to stay in the House, but our Jupiter Tonans from the swamp lands of North Carolina, hurls his bolts so thick and fast upon him that he is forced to "cut and run,"—he starts for the door and runs off, and for all that we know he may be running yet.

If Mr. Rayner continues the practice of fulminating on folks in this manner, something ought positively to be done to protect the rights of the members. It is certainly too bad to be "driven to madness," and then driven out of the House besides; not that we care a fig about this Mr. Irwin, who is only one of the Tariffites, and no great things at best, but then we value the rights of the people whom he represents. Such unwarranted proceedings must be checked at once—put down at the start, or there is no knowing what may be the end;—it is worse, absolutely worse than the fight between Wise and the "gallant Stanley." We repeat, it must be stopped, otherwise some of these times the Hon. Kenneth Rayner may destroy the whole Government with his thunder and lightning.

The Speech itself in print.

After writing the above, we opened a paper and finding the speech itself at length, we felt in honor bound to read it—a thing we very seldom do with Congress speeches.

Well, we have actually read it through, and it has cooled us down most effectually. If Irwin permitted such a speech as this to run him mad, he never could have had much sanity, that is all. As reported, it is a dull prosy-dosy sort of an affair, scarcely above the genius of some of the travelling orators of 1840. Its tropes are like the hero of the song sung at the Badger dinner, "lame of a leg"—its lightning is but indifferent moonshine, and as for its thunder, it must have been all expended on poor Irwin for none of it is to be found in the speech.

This shows what a wonderful difference there is between the speeches of Congressmen as *delivered*, and as reported. The reporter of the speech must have done great injustice to the Hon. Mr. Rayner. Why the fellow never could have studied Lindley Murray, much less the rules of elocution.

But after all, we are pleased with some things in the speech even as reported, and we hope all the Federal papers in the State will follow the example of the Register and publish it. We are not so much taken with the "profound profundity" of the arguments, as with some of the sentiments. The following for example:

"But if the increase of the Tariff was intended solely for the protection of domestic manufactures, then he was utterly opposed to any such measure. And he warned gentlemen now, however much his warning might be disregarded, and perhaps laughed at by gentlemen who were determined to stick to their plan at all hazards, that the act would be resisted in its inception, in its progress, and in its consummation."

Now this is spunky, and looks a little like glorious Nullification. Hereafter, let the Federal Whigs of Congress dare to put any more Tariffs on us; let them have the temerity to undertake it, and we shall have no need for Calhoun nullification; the Hon. Kenneth Rayner will stand up, and "thunder" them into nonentity.

"The Vengeance of Heaven."

In the late speech of Mr. Mangum may be found this expression:—"*When the vengeance of Heaven descended on the man of their choice, all their expectations as a party were defeated.*" It seems then that Mr. M. considers the death of General Harrison as a visitation of the "vengeance of Heaven" on the whig party. The word *vengeance* is defined to mean *punishment, penal retribution*, for some offence committed. We are left to conjecture for what particular sins of the party the vengeance of Heaven was loosed upon them.—Whether it was for the corrupting influence which the hard cider revels exerted in promoting drunkenness, and debauching the public morals; or for the flagitious falsehoods circulated in Ogle's speech and otherwise; or for the general disregard of honesty, law, and religion in the pipe laying, corruptions, fraud, and deception resorted to by the whig leaders in 1840, to carry their points. Mr. Mangum believes, for he has said it, that some sin brought down the vengeance of Heaven upon the whig party so heavily, as to defeat all their expectations for the future. We shall not undertake to dispute this assertion, so absolutely made. Certain it is, that no party was ever before so suddenly struck down from the height of power, and no set of political leaders as utterly defeated in all their expectations and aims. But although we are not by any means to be understood as questioning Mr. Mangum's declaration above, yet it is our private opinion that the acts of the Extra Session dealt the final and effectual death blow to the hopes of whiggery for the future.

MORE THUNDER.

One of our Senators in Congress, the grandiloquent Mr. Mangum, it would seem, is not willing to let Mr. Rayner have all the thunder to himself; accordingly, he has come with a "thundering speech" of his own against Mr. Tyler and his Exchequer project. The Whigs are delighted with this speech for the venom it contains against Tyler, and there are parts of it that the Democrats have no reason to dislike. Some of Mr. Mangum's notions about Banks, we consider correct, and indeed formerly, he was *anti bank in extremis*, as may be seen in his written confession of faith to Gen. Wilson;—but last winter, to induce the whigs to elect him to the Senate, he agreed to *recant* all his former faith, renounce all his professed principles, and vote for banks, fiscalities, corporations, or anything else they might require of him. He is now veering back again, and if the Federal whigs do not watch him closely, he will soon give them the slip entirely, *a la Abraham Rencher.*

We have, in our life, read several of the speeches of Mr. Mangum, and we must say, that we never did, and cannot admire his style of oratory;—he seems to be ever on a laborious and painful strain;—always on stilts, reaching after some glaring and high sounding figure of speech, or some far fetched historical allusion, (of which we will give an example bye and bye,) in short, his oratory is of the turgid, raving sort;—of the character called grandiloquent, always pleasing to school boys—highly captivating to Sophomores, but rather ridiculous than otherwise, to maturer minds. How immense the difference, and how striking the contrast between his labored declamation, and the manner of the logical, clear-headed Calhoun, or of Wright, or Buchanan, or the much abused, but powerful Benton.

In the speech before us, we are glad to find *parts* that are an exception to his general manner. The following extract is an example. The ideas are good, and they are expressed in plain English.—We commend the whole extract to the notice of the Whigs of the last Legislature of North Carolina.

"The people had been utterly disappointed.—The measure proposed by their friends in Congress as the only panacea for the public ills had been offered, adopted, and vetoed at the Extra Session. And here Mr. M. must be suffered to say, that, although voting for that measure, he had always felt great doubt in regard to its immediate efficiency. He had had his own misgivings as to its effecting at once all that good which its friends in their sanguine moments promised themselves, and, perhaps thoughtlessly, promised to others. He had never been a friend to banks; he had never touched a bank by any vote of his until last summer. The entire system was bottomed on such principles that it appeared to him to carry its own death within itself. The measure which the whigs had proposed, he believed, might indeed mitigate, and for a time repress the evils connected with it. It might withstand something of that surge like force with which the mad excesses of the system were sweeping over the country.

"But there still appeared to him to remain one great desideratum, which nothing had as yet been able to supply, and that was, a principle within the system itself which should operate to check excessive issues, and prevent those fearful alternations of expansion and contraction which so shook the system of public credit, and spread such frequent ruin throughout the mercantile community. If any such remedy had yet been discovered, Mr. M. was unacquainted with it, and it certainly had never been applied. Whatever might be said of the regulating power exerted over the State institutions by a Bank of the United States—and such an institution *did* exert that power to a certain extent—yet still, in proportion to the degree of confidence which the public might repose in any of these State banks, they were invariably disposed to push their issues to extremes. Mr. M. was no bank agent nor bank machinist, and he admitted that the tendency of a United States Bank, in exerting a regulating power, would be to break such of the State banks as were essentially unsound—an operation which, however salutary in the end, could not but be attended with a vast amount of private distress in their respective vicinities. The mere displacement of capital which was necessarily involved in subscribing to so great a number of banks was in itself a great evil, and must necessarily produce great stricture in the money market. Then the explosion of rotten banks which must necessarily accompany a reform in the currency would be productive of great calamity. On the whole, he believed that the community had gone so far in the multiplication of banks, and in all those habits to which this gave rise, that it would require a long course of years to bring the country back to a sound monetary condition. For these extended and inveterate evils Government possessed no panacea. It might do something by the establishment of a well-regulated National Bank, but even under the effect of such a measure many evils must still continue to exist. Nothing could effectually redeem the nation, nothing could ever restore the palmy days of her past prosperity, but patient labor, general habits of economy, and the retrenchment of individual expenditure."

"But now what did we behold? In the distressed and prostrate condition of the whole business of the country—a condition rendered still more distressing from the defeat of every plan of relief—we had now a project started, of which he would again say that it was the bold st push for absolute power which the people of this country had yet witnessed; and, further, which was the most portentous *bribe* to be found in the history of modern times. Yes, a bribe; the most open and barefaced that ever was offered. In many parts of the country the People were sleeping on a volcano; their condition was in the last degree distressing and dangerous; they were, in fact, almost beggared; and when once a man was made a beggar, a very slight effort was sufficient to render him a slave. In their necessity they lifted up their eyes to the Government for aid. And what was it now proposed that the Government should do? Step forward and offer them a bank, with money facilities far greater and far better calculated for the easement of their distress and the relief of their immediate wants than any National Bank which their best friends had ever devised."

This is all true doctrine, and spoken in plain language. We will now give an extract from the same speech, as a fair specimen of his grandiloquent style:

"Mr. M. said that here there was an Administration professedly Whig, which came forward and planted itself upon a measure which derived its origin in part from the very highest authority ever claimed by General Jackson, and in part from the intellectual ingenuity of another scarcely less distinguished. Thus on the other.

"Under such circumstances he confessed that he had no hope of seeing any thing done for the currency. There remained a barrier yet in the way. When the vengeance of Heaven descended on the man of their choice all their expectations as a party were at once defeated, and they found in the chief seat of power a man who had with them no sympathy. Under circumstances like these what hope could be cherished? If, indeed, the same vengeful stroke had descended on another head, and by one blow the first and the second choice of the People had both fallen, it was possible that some of our Lilliputians, fellows of two and a half inches high, who were now endeavoring to throw their feeble, attenuated, gossamer threads round about the manly limbs and muscles of one who was to them as an intellectual giant, might have been marching along with high airs of pride and triumph in the Whig track and under a Whig banner. But, alas! he lived—Richard Cœur de Lion yet lived, and the Devil was unchained: and King John, instead of looking to the welfare of the State, was busy only in the effort to surround the common enemy with barriers and palisadoes. Yes, he lived, and his cold shadow was thrown across these Lilliputian heroes, and they shrunk and shivered in the chilling shade. Though we had a Tiber and a Goose creek, we had no Tarpeian rock; but had he thrown himself, Curtius like, into the gulf, and nobly perished for the salvation of his country, there might have been some hope that these gentry would have conducted the Government on the principles which the People had sanctioned. And who could tell?—perhaps there might be a hope yet. [A laugh."]

What a medley of ideas and figures are here mingled together in "beautiful confusion." First, he represents Captain Tyler as standing astride the political zodiack—like the brazen man of Rhodes who guarded the entrance to the harbor—"with one foot on the one side, and the other on the other." Then he talks of the "vengeance of Heaven" which "descended on the man of their choice." Next he introduces us a company of *Lilliputians*, two and a half inches high, with "*feeble, attenuated*, gossamer threads," which these little fellows are trying to fasten around the legs of his "intellectual giant." He then loses sight of the little ones, introduces Richard Cœur de Lion, the Devil and King John, and concludes his variety by parading before us Curtius, the Tiber, and Goose Creek.

What a huddle of images, and crowd of allusions in one single paragraph;—yet this is really a fair specimen of Mr. Mangum's manner of speech making.

Presentment quashed.—The presentment of the Grand Jury of Philadelphia in the case of Nicholas Biddle and others was quashed on the ground of irregularity in the proceedings. This decision has reference entirely to the course of the Jury, and it was distinctly stated by one of the Judges that the quashing of the presentment would not necessarily deter or retard further proceedings in the matter. The following is the closing portion of the report of the Grand Jury to the Court before retiring:

"After having the most positive, clear and conclusive testimony of respectable witnesses, possessing a knowledge of the affairs of the institution, as to the profligate abuse of the trust confided by an honest and unsuspecting body of stockholders to the persons presented to the Court, the immense pecuniary losses of our fellow citizens, many of them of the most feeble and defenceless character. The deep stigma cast upon our city by the alledged violation of duty. All urged the Grand Jury to give to this important subject the deepest examination.

"This transaction has no parallel in the history of our country, and a failure of such vast magnitude was never before known in the world; it has injured the credit of our city and State abroad, and dishonored her proud name. If the profligate abuse of investments is to be considered in society as a mere breach of trust, and the squandering of the funds of our public charities left by benevolent persons for the general good cannot be protected by the arm of the law—if the aged are to be deprived of their support, accumulated by years of industry—the widow to be impoverished, and the orphan to be left destitute—the sooner the community is convinced of it the better.

"The excitement of the public mind, in consequence of these repeated abuses, and the doubtful management of other institutions, call for prompt and decisive action by our courts of justice to bring those persons if guilty to punishment. That the Presentment has been quashed we regret, inasmuch as it has prevented the parties implicated from receiving an immediate, fair and impartial trial before a jury of their country, and their guilt or innocence established; and that it precludes our proceeding any further into certain police transactions to which the attention of the court has been called, and in which every citizen is deeply interested.

"The Grand Jury believed that they had discharged their duty; it now rests with others to discharge theirs. In taking leave of the honorable the Judges of the court, with the highest feeling of respect, and tendering to the Attorney General our thanks for his invaluable services during our inquiry, we feel satisfied in knowing that there is still a way in which offenders may be brought to justice, and an injured community receive redress."

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
T. B. TOWN, Foreman.

Attest—John P. Verre, Secretary.
Grand Jury Room,
Dec. 30, 1841.

The Mobile Chronicle mentions the arrival of 93 bales of cotton in that city, which were floated down the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers according to a new invention for transporting that staple to market. The plan is to envelope the bales each one in an India rubber cloth bag, throw them into the water, and lash them together with ropes. The Chronicle states that the raft of 93 bales mentioned, weighing over five hundred, drew only about three and a half inches of water, and accomplished the passage dry, and in good order.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. EDITOR: The following little dialogue, which took place a few days ago, between a Town Gentleman that sells goods, and a countryman that works the plough, will show in what estimation the peomanry begin to hold the name *Whig*.

Town-Gentleman.—What,—you *say* you are a *Whig*?

Farmer.—Yes,—I do say so,—I tell you I don't believe in *Whiggery*.

Town-Gentleman.—Why, then you have abandoned the faith of your Father, old John L——, for in his time, he was a *genuine* Whig.

Farmer.—Yes, I know he was,—I know he was a genuine Whig, but I tell you, sir, he was no *recent* Whig."

This Farmer understands the matter;—he knows that two things may have the same name, and not be the same thing.

I have no doubt that thousands of honest men were led astray by the name of Whig,—but now the scales are falling off their eyes, and we see them turning their backs on their deceivers, and returning to the good old faith.—Truth is mighty and will in the end prevail.

A '76 WHIG.

[*Communicated.*

A New Years sentiment for 1842.—May the Legislature of North Carolina at as early a day as may be practicable the next Session, follow the noble and patriotic course pursued by our sister State of South Carolina in rejecting Clay's Bribery Bill, passed at the late most extraordinary Session of Congress, and thus indignantly hurl back into the face of the Federal Dictator and his adherents, the insulting subsidy with which they have dared attempt to buy up the free and sovereign States of this Union.

A WORKING MAN.

Fayetteville Market.—There has been considerable activity in our market the present week. Cotton, not much coming in, is selling at 7 to 8 cents, no change in price, but purchasers seem inclined to take hold.—Brandy, peach, is scarce, very little of good quality in market, and sells readily at 40 to 50 cents. Apple, 35 to 40 cents, being an advance on last quotations, the stock is considerably reduced and a fair demand.—Whiskey, but little coming in, stock on hand light, selling at 30 to 32½. Bacon, small lots of new have been sold at 6 to 6¼ cents, not much demand. Beeswax, 27 to 28 cents, sells quick. Butter, 12½ to 15 cents, a good supply on hand. Corn, very little coming in and sells at 4 g to 50 cents. Flour, $5 50 to $6 50, sells readily, stock on hand small. Feathers, scarce, sell readily at 35 to 40 cents. Flaxseed, $1 35 to $1 40. The season for shipment will soon close; Farmers in the interior holding them would do well to bring them in soon, as a decline in price will probably take place soon after the shipping season closes. Hides, dry, 12½ to 14 cents, green, 4 to 5 cents. Lard, small parcels of new have been sold at 6 to 7½ cents. Oats, 32½ to 35, scarce. Rags, 2½ cents. Tallow, 10 cents. Tobacco, leaf, 2 to 3½ cents, Wool, 15 to 20 cents. Wheat, $1 to $1½, a small advance.—*North Carolinian.*

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. J. W. Hull, Mr. ALEXANDER AGNER to Miss LORETTA CAUBLE.

In this Town, at the Factory, on the 13th instant, by Jeremiah M. Brown, Esq., Mr. JACOB WEAVER to Miss LAVINIA HORNBARGER.

In Cabarrus County, on the 30th ultimo, by the Rev. Angus Johnson, Gen. WILLIAM C. MEANS to Miss CATHARINE JANE BARRINGER.

Salisbury Male Academy.

THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of pupils, under the superintendance of the undersigned, on Monday, the 17th instant. It is contemplated to establish a permanent school, in which a thorough English and Classical education may be obtained.

Terms:—For the Session of five months.

Primary Department—Reading, Writing, &c., $10 00
Mathematical and English Department, including the Natural Sciences, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, &c., $15 00
Classical Department—comprising the Latin and Greek Languages and literature, $17 50

No charge will be made for *contingences*, and pupils will be required to pay only from the time of their entrance.

J. CLARKE, Principal.

Salisbury, N. C., January 14, 1842. 6w

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Administrator of Joseph Cowan, dec'd., by note or otherwise, are hereby requested to come forward and make payment between now and February Court, or else they may expect to settle with an officer, as the business of the estate *must* be closed.

R. LOCKE, Agent.

Rowan County, N. C., January 14, 1842. 3t

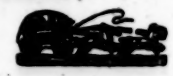
Laborers Wanted.

Wanted,—a number of hands to work at the mining business at Conrad's Hill, in Davidson County. The usual wages will be given, and the hands will be paid off weekly, or monthly, as they may wish—Good board may be had near the mine on reasonable terms.

T. PHILLIPS ALLEN, Agent.

January 14, 1842. tf.

Arrivals and Departures of the Mails at, and from, Salisbury.



ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.
Northern, Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, at 11 A. M.	Northern, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 A. M.
Southern, Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday, at 7 A. M.	Southern, Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 12 M.
Western, Friday, Sunday, and Tuesday, at 9 P. M.	Western, Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 11 A. M.
Statesville, Sunday and Thursday, at 4 P. M.	Statesville, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 6 A. M.
Raleigh, Sunday, and Thursday at 10 P. M.	Raleigh, Wednesday and Saturday, at 9 A. M.
Cheraw, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 P. M.	Cheraw, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 A. M.
Fayetteville, Sunday and Thursday at 8 P. M.	Fayetteville, Monday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Mocksville, Friday at 7 P. M.	Mocksville, Saturday at 6 A. M.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold in front of the Court-House in the Town of Salisbury, on Monday, the 7th of February next, it being Monday of Rowan county Court, about

Thirty Negroes,

conveyed by Burton Craige to Sam'l. Lemly in Trust for the purposes mentioned in the Deed of Conveyance. Among them are good house servants, field hands and

A GOOD BLACKSMITH.

Terms.—One fourth of the Negroes will be sold for negotiable paper in Bank with not more than ninety days to run. The balance upon a credit of six months.

ALEX. W. BRANDON,
Atto. in fact for Sam'l. Lemly.

December 24, 1841. ts.

The *Cheraw Gazette*, *Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*, and *Greensboro' Patriot*, will insert 3 times each.

Come and Settle!

ALL persons indebted to James L. Brown, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to come and settle by the last day of this month, or they may expect to find them in the hands of an officer for collection.

JAMES L. BROWN.

N. B.—Also, the Notes and Accounts of Jas. Brown, dec'd. JAS. L. BROWN, Ex'or.

January 7, 1842. 3t

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The thoughts of worldly men are forever regulated by a moral law of gravitation, which, like the physical one, holds them down to the earth. The bright glory of the day, and the silent wonders of a starlight night appeal to them in vain. There are no signs in the sun, or in the moon, or in the stars, for their reading. They are like some wise men, who learning to know each planet by its Latin name, have quite forgotten such small heavenly constellations as Charity, Forbearance, Universal Love, and Mercy, although they shine by night and day so brightly that the blind may see them; and looking upward at the spangled sky, see nothing there but the reflection of their own great wisdom and book learning."

One of the chief arts of study is the power of abstraction,—viz, to abstract the mind from every other object, and confine it to the one before it.

We remember in the degree that we fix our attention.

Matters of Course.—There are certain things in this world which have so uniformly turned out in the same way, that no body dreams of their resulting in any other. In short, they are set down as "matters of course"—that is, events have always happened from the same cause, or attended by the same circumstances, or produce the same effects. For example:

When a bank suspends specie payments, it is at once done for the public good, as a matter of course.

If the said bank becomes irretrievably insolvent, and is forced to liquidate its affairs, the directors publish a card stating that the assets are amply sufficient to pay every thing, as a matter of course.

People who put any degree of confidence in such statements are always deceived and disappointed, as a matter of course.

When a man commits a murder or a forgery or runs away with his neighbor's wife, and is detected and tried, he is proved to be insane as a matter of course.

When a fire occurs, whether it proves destructive of property or not, it is the work of an incendiary, as a matter of course.

When a man is detected in some act of unmitigated rascality, which must destroy his reputation forever, he requests the public to "suspend their opinion," as a matter of course.

When two locomotives come into collision on a railroad, destroying each other, knocking half a dozen cars to pieces, killing a dozen passengers and wounding twice as many more, the public are promised full information concerning the same, as a matter of course.

When such information comes, if it comes at all, it exculpates every body from blame, as a matter of course.

When a young lady has had five or six offers of marriage, and having rejected them all, finds herself "turning the first corner," with a small chance for the future, she is generally satisfied that good husbands are not always coming along, as a matter of course.

When a quack's medicine is invented, it is tremendously puffed, as a matter of course.

But every body who believes one half that is stated of its wonderful virtues, gets egregiously humbugged, as a matter of course.

Every man of intelligence and common sense is a subscriber to a newspaper, and if he is honest, he pays his subscription punctually, as a matter of course.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Chinese Tailor.—Among the many whimsical anecdotes told of the peculiar habits of the Chinese, perhaps few will be considered more characteristic of their love of imitation than the following: Towards the close of the last century an officer of the Pitt, East Indiaman, which that ship lay off Canton, sent ashore to a native an order for a dozen pair of trousers, to be made of the nankeen for which China has been so long famed. The Chinese artizan required a pattern; he could not make any thing without a pattern. So a pair of trousers were sent at his request, which pair had been mended with a patch and needlework on the knee. In due time the dozen pairs were sent on board, of fabric of exceeding beauty for fineness and quality, but every pair bearing, like an heraldic bar, the unwonted patch on the one knee exactly copied, stitch for stitch, in a style that reflected the highest credit on the mechanical skill of the workman, and for the difficult execution of which an extra charge was made upon the purse of the exasperated owner, who had no alternative but to bring home his bargain as a qualification for the Traveller's Club; for certainly among no kindred or people living between this and China, could a similar achievement have been performed.

Anecdote of Dr. Hamm.—The Doctor was sent for at one time to attend an unfortunate tailor, who, in helping himself from a neighbor's wood-pile, had been tripped up by a line attached to a spring gun, which gun thereupon went off, wounding the prostrate rogue very easily. "It was a very remarkable case," said the Doctor, "and I think the only one on record of a man's loosing his or losing his life by a *trip to the springs.*"

Babies by the Million.—It would be a curious sight to see all the white babies in the United States, under 5 years old together they would make a pretty little collection of 2 400 000. What a squall there would be, should they all be spanked at the same time, and what a heap of sugar-plums it would take to quiet them.

A certain pious, peace-loving Quaker was once beset by a pugnacious man, who aware of Friend Brum's non resistance principles, administered him a smart blow on his right cheek. The Quaker in accordance with the command of the Scripture forth-with "turned unto him the other also," which being in like manner slapped, and considering the letter of the law fulfilled, he deliberately pulled off his coat and gave the aforesaid pugnacious one, a sound thrashing to his great inconvenience and astonishment.

THE LUCKY CALL.

A country curate, visiting his flock,
At old Rebecca's cottage gave a knock.
"Good morrow Dame I mean not any libel,
But in your dwelling have you got a Bible?"
"A Bible, sir," exclaimed she in a rage,
"D'ye think I've turned a Pagan in my age?
Here, Judith, haste, and run up stairs, my dear,
'Hasan, the drawer, be quick and bring it here."
The girl return'd with Bible in a minute,
Not dreaming for a moment what was in it;
When, lo: on opening it at parlor door,
Down fell her spectacles upon the floor.
Amaz'd she stares, was for a moment dumb,
But quick exclaim'd, "Oh, Sir, I'm glad you've come,
'Tis six years since these glasses first were lost,
And I have miss'd 'em to my poor eyes cost."
Then as the glasses to her nose she rais'd
She cas'd the Bible, saying—"God be praised."

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

The American Almanac for 1842, has the following statistics of religious denominations in the United States:

Denomination.	*Churches.*	*Ministers.*	*Members.*
Baptists.	6 319	4 230	452 000
" Freewill.	753	612	33 876
" Seventh-Day.	42	46	4 503
" Six Principle.	16	19	2 117
Catholics.	512	545	800,000
Christians.	1,000	800	150,000
Congregationalists.	1,300	1 150	160,000
Dutch Reformed.	197	192	22 515
Episcopalians.	950	849	600 000
Friends.	500		100 000
German Reformed.	600	180	30,000
Jews.			15 000
Lutherans.	750	267	62 269
Mennonites.	200		30,000
Methodist Episcopal.		3,106	686,549
" Protestant.		400	50,000
Moravians, or U. Breth	24	33	5745
Mormonites.			12,000
N. Jerusalem Church.	27	33	5,000
Presbyterians.	2,807	2 225	274 084
" Cumberland.	500	450	50,000
" Associate.	183	87	16,600
" Reformed.	40	20	3,000
" Associate Ref.	214	116	12,000
Shakers.	15	43	6,000
Tunkers.	40	40	3,000
Unitarians.	200	174	
Universalists.	652	317	

In the above table, the whole number of Catholics, Episcopalians, Friends, Jews and New Churchmen are given, while the others embrace only communicants or Church members strictly. The whole number of persons attached to the leading denominations is estimated as follows: Baptists (of all sorts) 4 300,000; Methodists (do.) 3,000,000; Presbyterians (do.) 2,175,000; Congregationalists 1,400 000; Lutherans 540,000; Dutch Reformed 450,000; Christians 300,000; Universalists 600,000; Unitarian 180,000.

"Have you voted?" asked a political drummer, of a loafer who was hanging around the polls, as he thrust a ticket into his hand. "No I haven't and I don't mean to, that's more, till the third day, about sundown. Nobody shakes hands with me, or treats after I have voted. You don't catch me."—*Louisiana Chronicle.*

"In union there is strength," as the toper said when he poured his brandy into his water.

It is a curious fact, that children are the best judges of character at the first sight in the world. There is an old Scotch proverb; "they are never cruine that dogs and bairns dinna like it" and there is not a truer one in the whole collection.

"Avez vous sern my grandpas dis evening, Monsieur Sare Peigre Laurile?" enquired Cerito of the knight of the pummel. "Your Grand pa, Miss Cherrytoe? I dinna ken the gudeman," replied Sir Peter.

Mr. Hiram Dodge recently married Miss Emily Ballet. That's *dodging a vote.*

Peter Cotts to Miss Ann Ray. That's *cutting a shine.*

"A man who is content with little has generally enough," says one wise editor. "Yes, and little enough," adds another.

Monomania.—"Tom, what's monomania?"—"Why, you see Dick, when a poor feller steals, it's called 'larceny'—but when it's a rich 'un, the Jury says it's 'monomahy,' and they can't help it;—that's it."

Honor yourself and you will be honored; despise yourself, and you will be despised.

Many persons who are always talking of virtue, are like those mariners who are an immense distance from home and are always thinking and talking about it.

Etiquette.—If you be a rich man, you may enter the room with three loud hems, march deliberately up to the chimney, and turn your back to the fire. If you be a poor man, I would advise you to shrink into the room as fast as you can, and place yourself upon the corner of a chair, in a remote corner.

☞ An English gentleman, in his return of property to the assessors, for taxation, wrote under the head of "Wheel Carriages"—"One barrow with one wheel, drawn by myself in the garden." The assessors returned the paper with this remark: "Asses and one-wheeled carriages are exempt from duty."

Let him who regrets the loss of time, make a proper use of that which is to come.

Stiffening.—When an individual in Massachusetts wishes to drink, he goes to a grocery, purchases a glass of water, and asks for the "*stiffening.*"

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of N. C. at its annual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tell upon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations.

Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us *promptly.* As the object is to commence with the new year, *delay* on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual then, who feels an interest in our success, and every Temperance Society, become responsible, *at once* for the number of copies, which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week of January next, provided ONE THOUSAND Subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the late State Convention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 50 Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 26 by 18 inches,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, postpaid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, JAMES BROWN, Raleigh, North Carolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully requested to give this Prospectus one or two insertions.

Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor.

AMOS KENDALL proposes to establish a semi-monthly newspaper under the above name, to be devoted to the following objects, viz:

1. The security of the right of suffrage, by additional laws to punish bribery and fraud.

2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in Government, wherever known to exist.

3. An exposition of the principles of modern Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morals, and Government, embracing the nature and uses of money, and a history of the origin and progress of paper money in its various forms.

To these will be added all the topics common in the newspapers of the day, with a summary of news carefully compiled, forming an accurate history of passing events.

Avoiding all personal altercations, this paper, while it will not conceal its preferences for men, will confine itself chiefly to the elucidation of facts and principles, leaving the ruder portions of political controversy to younger hands.

The Expositor will be printed in the neatest manner upon a royal sheet, folded in octavo form, each number making sixteen pages, with an index at the end of each volume embracing one year. It will thus form a book containing a history of the times with much more useful and entertaining matter.

PRICE—*One Dollar per annum, paid in advance.* No accounts will be kept, and the paper will not be sent until the money be actually received.

Bank notes will be taken at their specie value.

To those who collect and forward ten dollars, an additional copy will be sent gratis.

Postmasters are permitted by law to forward subscription money in letters written by themselves.

All letters to the Editor must be free or postpaid.

☞ As to the postage on this paper will be but one cent to one and a half each number, it is in the power of every man to procure all the important news, and a vast deal of other useful matter, at not exceeding *One Dollar and Thirty-six Cents.*

Washington City, D. C., December 10, 1841.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,
A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform. Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited
BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognised as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country. The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed, by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of *Fifty Cents* a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorised agents.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA
SATURDAY COURIER.
WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

The publishers of this old established and universally popular Family Journal, would deem it superogatory to say a word in commendation of its past or present excellence and usefulness. Its unrivalled and increasing circulation, (over 85,000,) is its best recommendation. For the future, however, a determination to be FIRST in the van of the American Newspaper Weekly Press, will call for increased expenditures and renewed attractions for the coming year, 1842, not the least of which will be an improvement in the quality of the paper, and addition of popular contributors, embracing, we fully believe, the best list to any similar Journal in the world.

The Courier is independent in its character, fearlessly pursuing a straightforward course, and supporting the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in politics and religion. It will maintain a high tone of morals, and not an article will appear in its pages which should not find a place at every fireside. It has more than double the number of constant readers, to that of any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our Republic.

AMERICAN TALES.

Every one should be proud to patronise the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, as by its unbroken series of original *American Tales*, by such native writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Loud, "The Lady of Maryland," Professor Ingrahame, T. S. Arthur, Esq., Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, and many others, it has justly earned the title of the *American Family Newspaper.*

Foreign Literature and News.

Determined to spare no expense in making the Saturday Courier a perfect model of a Universal Family Newspaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in England and on the Continent, the news and gems of which are immediately transferred to its columns, thus giving to emigrants, as well as others, a correct and connected account of whatever occurs of interest, either at home or abroad.

THE MARKETS.

Particular care is taken to procure the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of Grain, Provision, Produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money and Lands, and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our *Prices Current* of inestimable interest to the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes whatsoever.

The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, AND BIOGRAPHIES,

and articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, Education, Music, News, Health, Amusement, and in fact, in every department usually discussed in a Universal Family Newspaper, from such writers as

Mrs. C. Lee Hentz,	Mrs. S. C. Hall,
Charles Dickens, (Boz,)	Professor Dunglison,
Professor Ingrahame,	M. M'Michael,
T. S. Arthur,	Miss Ellen S. Rand,
J. Sheridan Knowles,	George P. Morris,
Mrs. M. St. Leon Loud,	Mrs. Gore,
Douglass Jerrold,	Joseph R. Chandler,
Miss Sedgwick,	Miss Leslie,
Wm. E. Burton,	Professor J. Frost,
Lieut. G. W. Patten,	Lydia H. Sigourney,
Thos. Campbell,	Hon. Robert T. Conrad,
Miss Mitford,	Robert Morris,
Professor Wines,	Mrs. C. H. W. Ealing,
E. L. Bulwer,	A. Green, Jr.,
Joseph C. Neal,	John Neal,
Thos. G. Spear,	Countess of Blessington,
Capt. Marryatt, R. N.	Lucy Seymour.
R. Penn Smith,	

TO AGENTS—TERMS.

The terms of the Courier are $2 per annum, payable in advance, but when any one will officiate to procure ten new subscribers, and send us $15, *per money and postage free*, we will receipt for one for each. Seven copies for $10, three copies for $5, or one copy three years for $5.

CLUBBING.

Two copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $5.

Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $10.

Address, M'MAKIN & HOLDEN,
Philadelphia.

Those with whom we exchange, will add to their many obligations by copying the above, or referring to it in their columns.

PRINTING OF EVERY KIND,
SUCH AS,
HAND-BILLS,
HORSE-BILLS,
Blanks of every description,
CARDS, LABELS,
CIRCULARS, WAY-BILLS,
PAMPHLETS, &C.,
Neatly and expeditiously done at the Office
OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Journal of Banking:
BY WILLIAM M. GOUGE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Journal will contain—

1st. A new edition of "A Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States," by Wm. M. Gouge, with corrections and additions, bringing the narrative down to the present time.

2d. Essays on Banking, Currency, Exchanges, and kindred topics, in which efforts will be made to place these subjects in the clearest light possible.

3d. A semi-monthly review of the times, embracing the most important events, especially those which affect the general operations of business.

4th. Such miscellaneous matter as will, while it will add to the interests of the work, subserve its main object, which is that of showing the true character of our paper money and banking system, and the effect it has on the morals and happiness of the different classes of the community.

This Journal will be especially intended for Farmers and Mechanics, but it is hoped it will not prove unuseful to Merchants and other productive members of society.

It will be published once every two weeks. Each number will contain sixteen pages octavo, double column, with the leaves stitched and cut, thus uniting the advantages of the open sheet with a form convenient for binding.

The paper will be fair and the type good. The price will be

For one copy, one dollar and fifty cents a year.

For four copies, five dollars, or one dollar and twenty-five cents each.

For ten copies, ten dollars, or one dollar each.

In all cases, subscriptions must be paid in advance.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1832–3. They have had such a wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT'S annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the *set* speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete, in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALES and SEATON'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rates now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the extra Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for $1 each; that is, $1 for the Congressional Globe, and $1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cent each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary import. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our proof sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress and give our opinions on it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globe. The Daily Globe is $10, the Semi-weekly Globe $5 per annum, *in advance.* The Weekly Globe is printed in the same forms as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete Index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, $1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be sent before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 25, 1841.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, JANUARY 11, 1842.

Bacon,	9 a 10	Iron,	4½ a 7
Beef,	3½ a 4½	Lard,	8 a 10
Brandy, (peach)	30 a 35	Molasses,	50 a 62½
Do (apple)	25 a.	Nails,	8 a 9
Butter,	10 a 12½	Oats,	15 a 18
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Pork,	4 a 4½
Bagging,	18 a 20	Rice, (quart)	1¼
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Sugar, (brown)	10 a 12½
Cotton, (clean)	8 a	Do (loaf)	18 a 20
Corn,	20 a 25	Salt, (bu.)	$1 25 a $1 50
Coffee,	11 a 18	Do (sack)	$3 75 a $4 00
Flour,	$4 50 a $5 00	Steel, (blister)	10 a
Feathers,	30 a 37½	Do (cast	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	75 a 80	Tallow,	12½
Do. Oil,	81	Whiskey,	25 a

AT CHERAW, S. C., DECEMBER 29, 1841.

Beef, (scarce)	6	Flour,	$5 25 a $6
Bacon,	8 a 10	Feathers,	40 a 45
Butter,	12½ a 20	Lard, (scarce)	11 a 12
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Molasses,	40 a 50
Bagging,	22 a 28	Oats,	33 a 40
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Rice, (100 lbs)	$4 a $5
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12
Cotton,	8 a 8¼	Salt, (sack)	$2 75
Corn, (scarce)	a 50	Do (bushel)	87½ a $1

AT CAMDEN, S. C., DECEMBER 29, 1841.

Beef,	4 a 5	Cotton,	7 a 8½
Bacon,	8½ a 10	Corn,	50
Butter,	15 a 18	Flour,	$7 00
Beeswax,	18 a 25	Feathers,	35 a 40
Bagging,	26	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	12½	Molasses,	33 a 50
Coffee,	15 a 16	Oats,	45 a 50